marily ordered to leave New Orleans on his last trip, went down yesterday with one hundred men armed and equipped for resistance, should the same course be at compted again. Despatches were sent from here as soon as it was known, informing the people there of the fact, and the chances of a fuss depend entirely on the truth of the retori.

FLORIDA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A FLORIDA MERCHANT TO A FRIEND IN THIS CITY. Florida will unquestionably secode from the Union. The sentiment here is unanimous for it, and the only question seems to be whether it shall take place immediately or wait the action of Georgia and Alabama. The most moderate only ask that action may be deferred, so as to consult and act with the disunion States; and the best hope is expressed that the cotton States may be united, that a peace able secession may be obtained.

OUR NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1800. of South Carolina-fis Cause and Effect-Letter in Union Meeting on the Crisis in New Orleans-Meet of the Southern Righ's Association at Carrollton-Resolutions of the State Ececutive Committee—Proposition to Submit Action of Concention to the People—Jacob Bar-ter on the Crisis—Maj. Ben. McCulloch for Secession—

doubt have informed your readers of the solemn fact that South Carolina has resumed her sovereign rights as an independent State, and withdrawn from the Union. To-day the leading distinguished men of that State have violated and shattered by a powerful sectional fanaticism, disseminated throughout New England by the demoniacal teachings of British idiotic philanthropists. South Carolina, as one of the old thirteen States which joined the North to throw off the shackles and resist the op pression of the haughty britons, when their wrongs first tempted as to revolution, has met again to assert her independence and seek that peace, safety and scourity out of the Union which the North now denies her ander a ruptured and fractured compact.

It must be admitted that the Senators and representa-

Lives in Congress from South Carolina, as well as those of her State Legislature, are all men of distinction, birth and talent, and that less fraud and intrigue are employed in her elections than any other State in the Union. In always been selected solely on account of their talent our public men and political demagogues, with the ouce insignificant anti-slavery party, has raised the abolithe system of bribery, traud and corruption prevailing

the system of bribery, fraud and corruption prevailing throughout our elections, demoralizing every feature of the State and federal governments, has produced the fatal catasticophe which is now prevailing over us.

It would seem that the inevitable distintion of the States is now being fully realized, both North and South, Mr. R. R. Barrow, of Terrebonne parish, in this State, an immensely wealthy planter, has published a very visionary communication against secession.

He is in favor of remaining in the Union and making war upon the abolitionists, but is determined to abide by the action of his State, whether right or wrong. He says.—'I have not yet despaired of a reconciliation between the North and South. Surely the free soil States will see their position in all its horror, and the particula and laboring classes may yet, before the 4th of March, rise on mass and adopt some conservative man for President, such as Dickerson or O'Conor.'

A Christian Union meeting of all the ministers and laymen in this city, was called this morning, to meet at

The State Executive Committee of this association at eir last meeting, passed the following resolutions, by high it will be seen the majority of our citizens are de-mined that the delegates to the Convention shall be dy men who are in favor of secession, and separate

The Venerable Jacob Barker, of this city, has caused to be republished a series of conservative articles from the Nather Course, on the subject of the crisis, and accompanies them with the following note.—

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1860.

companies them with the following note:—

New Obleans, Dec. 17, 1860.

To the Editors of the Picatures:—

General Management of public affairs correspond so exactly with those expressed in the accompanying articles, from the Natcher (Mas.) Budy Courser, that I think I cannot do my fellow cilizens better service, on this eighty first anniversary of my birth, than by having it republished. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ACOB BARKER.

The depression here through all the ramifications of trade continues to be fell very severely. The dry goods men have out large placards in front of their stores announcing that they are selling off their stores announcing that they are selling off their stores announcing that they are selling off their stores at ten per cent below cost. The rumer that the Grescent City Bank would be compelled to go into liquidation, turns out to be incorrect, and it is said the bank is perfectly solvent.

The Austin (Texas) State Gazette contains a call, signed by citizens from thirty counties in that State, for an election to be held on the whole Impers part for determined.

The Austin (Texas) State Gazette contains a call, signed by citizens from thirty counties in that State, for an election to be held on the sth of January next for delegates to a convention to assemble on the fourth Monday of January, 1861. The election is to be ordered unofficially by the Chief Justice of the State.

The Gazette also publishes a letter from Major Ben McCulloch, the distinguished Texan ranger, dated at Columbia, S. C., urging that a convention be called immediately, and pronouncing for secession.

The article in the Herald, published in its issue of the 11th mst, on "The Chevalier Webb and Secssion." has been greatly enjoyed in the South, and the sentiments contained therein meet with universal commendation.

LOUISIANA MILITARY BOARD.

them st., on "The Chevalier Webb and Secresson. has been greatly enjoyed in the South, and the sentiments contained therein meet with universal commendation.

LOUISIANA MILITARY BOARD.

Governor Moore, of Louisiana, in carrying out the provisions of the new law of that State, organizing a Military Board, has made the following appointments.—Col. Braxton Bragg, Col. P. O. Hebert, Issae Garrett and D. W. Adams, Eq.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND AND THE COMMISSIONER HANDY TO GOVERNOR HICKS.

SIONER OF MISSISSIPPI.

COMMISSIONER HANDY TO GOVERNOR HICKS.

ANNAPOLE, Dec. 18, 1869.

State I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I am here as a Commissioner, appointed according to law, by the Exceutive of the State of Massissippt to the State of Maryland.

The occasion of my mission is the present crisis in the national affairs in this country, and the danger which impends the safety and rights of the Southern States by reason of the election of a sectional candidate to the office of President of the United States, and upon a platform of principles destructive of our constitutional rights, and which, in the opinion of the State of Mississippi, calls for prompt and decisive action for the purpose of our protection and future security.

In the performance of my trust, it is my duty to inform you that the State of Mississippi has called a Convention to assemble on the 7th Annany next, to take into consideration the measures necessary to defend our rights, and that she desires the co-operation of her sister States of the South. It is my especial business to ask the co-operation of the State of Maryland in this solenomerous protection and future secretary to defend our rights, and the state of Maryland. I most respect to the facility of the south of the state of Maryland, I most respect by the control of the state of Maryland, I most respect by the control of the state of Maryland. I most respect by the control of the state of Maryland, I most respect by the most of the state of Maryland, I most re

JOHN J. PETTUS, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MESSAGEFI, TO HES EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARK-

the South.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State
hereinto mixed, at the city of Jackson, this, the 5th day
of bee mber A. D. 1860. By the Governor,

JOHN J. PETTUS.

C. A. Balevonen, Scorelary of State.

of bee mber A. P. 1860. By the Governor,

C. A. Bilovorier, Screetery of State.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR BICKS.

FARTOR MARVIAND.

EXPLAYOF GOVERNOR BICKS.

FARTOR MARVIAND.

EXPLAYOF CHARDER, ANALOLES, Dec. 19, 1860.

Size—Your letter of the 18th matant informs me that you have been appointed by the Governor of Mississippi, in pursuance of a resolution of her Legislature, a Commission is "the person crisis in the national affairs of this country, and the danger which impenis the safety and rights of the Southern States, by reason of the election of a sectional candidate to the office of President of the United States, and upon a platform of principles destructive of our constitutional rights, and which, in the opinion of the State of Mississippi, calls for prompt-safe decisive action, for the purpose of our protection and future security.

You also inform me that Mississippi desires the co-operation of her state States of the South in measures necessary to defend our rights, and to this end you desire to know whether I will convene the Legislature of Maryland for the purpose of counselling with the constituted authorities of the State of Mississippi, and at what time it may be expected our deneral Assembly will be called for that purpose.

In the conversation I had with you this 'morning, you were good enough to explain more fully the views and intentions of Mississippi in this matter—her desire that our legislature should also appoint commissioners to meet those of other Southern States for the formation of a new government among themselves.

The position of Maryland, as a small, Southern border State, renders the exercise of any power I may possess for the purposes indicated by you, a matter of very grave importance.

Our State is unquestionably identified with the Southern States in feeling and by the mistiutions and habits which prevail among us. Put the is also con ervative, and, above all things, devot for its the line of these States under the constitution. Her people will use all homorable means to preserve

when I shall see clearly that there is no hope of such adjustment, and am convinced that the power of the federal government is to be perverted to the destruction, instead of heing used for the protection, of our rights—then, and not till then can I consent so to exercise any power with which I am invested as to afford even the opportunity for such a proceeding.

Whatever powers I may have I shall use only after full consultation and in fraternal concert with the other border States, since we and they, in the event of any dismemberment of the Union, will suffer more than all others combined.

I am now in correspondence with the Governors of these States, and I await with solicitude for the indications of the course to be pursued by them. When this is made known to me I shall be ready to take such stops as our duty and interest shall demand, and I do not doubt the people of Marsianda are ready to go with the people of those States for weal or woe.

I fully agree with all that you have said as to the necessity for protection to the rights of the South; and my sympathies are entirely with the gallant people of Massissippi who stand ready to resent any infringement of those rights. But I carnessly hope they will act with prudence as not as with courage.

The usafew moderation as well as funness; and be unwilling to resort to extreme measures until necessity shall icave us no choice.

I am unable to inform you when the Legislature of this State will be called together; for until I can perceive the necessity for such a step I am not willing to awake the apprehension and excite the alarm which such a call in the present time could not fail to creats.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedicant servont,

HOMAS H. HICKS.

The Annapolis Gazette publishes the following letter

LETTER PROM GOVERNOR HICKS.

The Annapolis Gazdie publishes the following letter from Governor Hicks, written in reply to a friendly letter from Capt. John Contee, of Prince George's county, urging him to call an extra session of the Legislature:

EXECUTIVE CHARRIER, ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 6, 1360.

EXECUTIVE CHARMER, ANNAPOLES, Dec. 6, 1800.

DRAR SEW-Your favor of November 26 reached Annapolis during my absence on a visit to the Eastern shore. I awail myself of the first letaure moment since my return to thank you for your truly patriotic letter, and to assure you that such a trespass is very gratifying to me. I think as you do, that this is a time when all party obligations should be thrown aside, and the best energies of every one exerted for the preservation of our timon.

gies of every one exerted for the preservation of our Union.

I have no party attachments or prejudices that conflict with my love for the Union, or that can influence me in the endeavor to discharge my duty faithfully to my native State.

I have long since determined to put aside party feelings and sectional prejudices, and do everything in my power to preserve and perpetuate the Union of the States and the happiness of millions depending upon it.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fearful peril of the hour. We know that a dark cloud overshadows the land, threatening the destruction of the institutions we have been taught to revere, and under which we have grown to be a great nation. We know that reckless and designing men are endeavoring to precipitate a dissolution of the Union, before the people shall have time for the reflection so imperatively demanded by the rast interests involved in the Union despending hopoty. There must be that separation be peaseful or bloody. There must be

the reflection so imporatively demanded by the rast interests involved in the threatened separation, whether
that separation be peaseful or bloody. There must be
time to weigh well all the consequences before we proceed to de troy the government bequeethed to us by our
fathers; and we should wait to see if there is not still
enough of wisdom, virtue and patriotism in Congress and
the country to give the people time for "the sober second
thought."

If the Union must be dissolved, let it be done calmly,
deliberately and after full reflection on the part of a
united South. It seems to me, from the bot haste with which
some of the Southern States are pressing a dissolution, that
their leading men appear to act deliberately, believing
that the people would not sustain them in their reckless
course if they had the to weigh the consequence, nor
act without one more appeal to the people of the North
Does it not seem strange that we have only now realized
the great wrong done the Southern States by the Personal
Liberty bills enacted by the North? We know that these
laws have been upon the shatute books of many of the
States for years, and that until now they have never
been considered a sufficient cause to justify the South in
dissoving the Union.

Now these same enactments are cited as the principal
cause for the secession movement in the extreme South.
These Personal Liberty laws are in direct coalled with
the constitution, yet they have been permitted to remain
unquestioned by the South until it was ascertained that
Mr. Lincoln was elected President of the United States.

The selection of the South cuttle with
the constitution, guaranteed by the constitution, should be
respected and enforced. After allowing a reasonable
time for action on the part of the Northern states, if
they shall neglect or retuce to observe the plain requirements of the censitution, then, in my indement, we
shall be religiously warranted in demanding a division of the
country.

We shall have done our duty to the constitution, to the

to ask for the counsel and co-operation of my native State. Common dangers threaten the peace, honor, and safety of both; acd it is certain that an unresisting submission to the aggressive and hostile policy of the Northern Estates will have itably invoive both in a common humiliation and ruin. The crisis demands action. It is unbecoming a free people to close their eye to the level forced upon them, and to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace. The antagonism of opinion upon the question of the right of property in slaves, so long and so angrity discussed, has at last culminated in the adoption by a nagority of the Northern people of the decrine of the "irrepressible cantlet." The leading idea of this creed is that the Unitar of these State scannot endure he of othern slave Loiding and the other tall met slaveholding. This count, it to be imagurated under the forms of the constitution to the 4th of March next, and if adhered to and carried at, the assertions of its most violent advertage of the constitution of the United States at ready afferds guarantees which are ample for our security; but they are found on parchiment only. The people of the Northern states have not kept faith with us. Not only afferds guarantees which are ample for our security; but they are found on parchiment only. The people of the Northern states have not kept faith with us. Not only have a majority of the non-shareholding States our contents, but on the states and surveys he constitution of the constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court, and thus the will of a numerical majority—a majority travel from his site of property to be taken on parchiment on

LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR LUMPKIN. AT HOME, ATHENS, Dec. 14, 1860. TO THE HON. ASSELLY HULL, COL. M. C. M. HAMMOND, R. S.

LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR LUMPKIN.

At Home, Armers, i.e., 14, 1860.

To me Hox. Assume the present the problem of the problem o

corts which core bonds up in Paternal bonds are emission. Violated failth cannel to reserved. The Amates and sportfulables of the North are absorbing understands of the North are absorbing understands of the people of the North at the presentation of the people of the North at the presentation of the people of the North at the presentation of the people of the North at the presentation of the people of the North at the presentation of the people of the North at the presentation of the people of the North at the presentation of the people of the North at the presentation of the people of the North at the presentation of the North at the N

ALABAMA.

ALABAMA.

THE SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENT BY ALABAMA BANKS.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser, Dec. 19.]

We publish this morning a letter from Governer Moore, which we doubt not will convey welcome intelligence and give general satisfaction to the people of the State. The Central Bank at Montgomery, the Eastern Bank at Lafula, and the Commercial Bank at Selma, have all suspended specie payments. This movement has been consumated for the was and patriotic purpose of relieving the State and the people from the exigencies in which they may be placed by the financial crisis forced upon us mainly by the electron of Lincoln. The banks are in a sound condition. Ferr mead be no apprehension that they will finally redeam their bills. We cannot doubt that the access, but of the Governor and the banks, will be suitable to the State.

ration, and viewing it in all its bearings, I determined not to convene the Legislature, for reasons which I will now give.

I did not doubt, and do not now, that the Convention to meet on the 7th January next will determine that Alabama shall withdraw from the present Union at an early day.

Should this contingency occur, it will be necessary forthwith to convene the Legislature, to provide for whatever the action of the Convention may render nocessary in the way of legislation. The imposition upon the State of the expense of the Convention, and two extra sessions of the Legislature, at this time, when economy is a matter of the highest consideration, ought to be avoided if it could be done consistently with the public interests. If the Legislature could anticipate the action of the Convention and provide for it, it would supercede the necessity of convening after the Convention shall have acted; but this would be impossible.

It was my opinion, if I issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature, everyone would beheve that the object, in part, was to authorize the banks to suspend space payments. This would have caused an immediate run upon them, and would, in a great measure, have exhausted their specie, and thus rendered them unable to aid the State in her emergency or relieve the people.

level, in this county, last Saturday, we tearn, hanged three or four negroes and a white man for sedition. They will probably execute two more white mee to day. Sakus prodi. suprema leaf Take care of your houses!

LATE.—We learn that only two executions have taken place—a slave and free negro.

ALABAMA COAST GUARD.

The Mobile Tribane says that Capt. S. S. Taylor has rigged out a schooner, mounted two heavy guns, and taken on heard fifty hardy, active, well drilled sea rovers, with which he intends to defend the Alabama coast. This is the beginning of a new navy. ARKANSAS.

ARKANSAS.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR RECTOR.

To the Hotel of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, having been ascertained but a few hours preceding the delivery of my managural address to the General Assembly; and the attitude which some of the Southern States would, in consequence, assume, bing then in doubt and uncertainty.

I designed to lay down in that address, as briefly as possible, my convictions touching the abstract legal right of a State to seeede from the federal Union, coupling with that assertion of right the opinion, that notwithstanding there was clear legal right and cumulative moral wrong on the part of the North, to justify the exercise of this right, still, so long as there was even a remote bope that by compremise and concessions made by the Northern States, the Union could be preserved and held together, that it was the duty of every patriot in the land, every functionary of the government, every citizen, rich or poor, slaveholder or non-slaveholder, the son and daughter, with the parent, the parent with the child, to labor for, and conserve their course and conduct to this end.

The Providence of nations and the destinies of the world seem to will it otherwise.

The wisest and best government that has ever been allotted to man has fallen a prey to the madness and fanatteism of its own children; for I am convined that the Union of these States in this moment is practically severed and gone forever. It seems to be impossible, upon casual reflection, that it can be so, and we realize it only by the stern inflexibility of facts, patent and palpable as when the mastle of death spreads itself upon the fair form and features of some beloved one of earth, preparatory to an eternal farewell—nover, never again to return.

ble as when the mantle of death spreads itself upon the fair form and features of some belowed one of earth, preparatory to an eternal farewell—never, never again to return.

I utter these sentiments in tones of solemn reverence, for I feel that I am chronicing events portentoes of a gloemy future for my countrymen—for the rising generation, many of whem cluster around my own fireside.

But only prompts me to announce to you what I conceive to be "the state of the government," which is, I repeat, that the Union of the States may no longer be regarded as an existing fact—making it imperatively necessary that Arkansas should girdle her loins for the conflict and put her house in order.

I will not step to discuss the remote causes, in retrospect, that have brought about this satie of things, but proceed to lock at matters as they now present themselves before the country.

In the States of South Carolina and Mississippi the people have declared, through primary assemblages, a unanimous determination to secred from the Union.

The Legislature of South Carolina has assembled, and called a convention of the people, to meet on the 17th or 18th inst., to prepare the frame work for a separate and independent government.

The Legislature of Mississippi, convened in session, extraordinary by the executive, has announced unanimously an unqualified determination to separate from the tederal Union.

The sentiments expressed by the States of Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia and Alabama referrate the same determination.

Is it not madness to suppose that great governments

determination.

Is it not madness to suppose that great governments and people like those referred to will degrade themselves in the eyes of the world by retrogade and submissive action?

Ent among the Southern States, Maryland, Virginia, ilesouri, Kentucky and Tennessee are disposed to be con-

Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee are disposed to be conservative.

So of Arkansas, if I am advised of public sentiment.
But they and she must make a choice. Shall Arkansas remain in the Union when her sisters of the South have declared for a separate nationality?

Suppose Missouri remains in the confederacy and Louisiana does not? Of which is Arkansas the natural ally—with which is her common interest—to whom must she look in the future for common sympathy and support? Can she exist in the future without a brotherhood and fraternal feeling with the cotton growing States? Missouri may divest herself of slave labor—Arkansas never can. Without it, her fortile fields are deserts and her people penniless and impoverished. Then the status, the destiny, the fortunes, right or wrong, of the cotton States, is her legacy. She can have no Northern spinpathies, no Northern affiliation, even in the Union, nor for the sake of it, after these having like climate and productions, seeking a common market through a common channel, have gone out of it.

means against a state seceding from the Union, Mr. Buchana says.—"The question fairly stated is: Does the constitution delegate to Congress the power to force a stote into submission that is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn, from the confederacy. If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred on Congress to declare and make war upon a State. After much serious reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, nor to any other department of the federal government."

No constitutional barrier, however, will stay the arm of Mr. Lincoln; elected and led on by the aggressive and vile function of the North, the chief embodiment of the irrepressible conflict" doctrine and staum th endorser of the 'life)er book' need not be counted upon because of the lack of constitutional authority. But he may be impeached! Who is to do it? Will a black republican Congress impeach a black republican President? Neverbit the power and forces of the federal government, as soon as possible, we may well calculate, will be by him levied and brought to bear against any sast all States attempting separation from the general government. Contemplating these events as I do, to my mind it is highly important that an appropriation be made at once adequate in its amount for arming the militia with approved modern arms and ammunition, to be stored at convenient points along the northwest border of the State and at the seat of government. There are a few hundred stands of arms subject to the order of the State and at the seat of government. There are a few hundred stands of arms subject to the order of the State and at the seat of government. There are a few hundred stands of arms subject to the order of the State and at the seat of government. There are a few hundred stands of arms subject to the order of the State and all the place, and other adultional open to prove the proper of the protection of their property and the security of their w where the contract of the cont

The opinion is entertained by man, that the exigencies of the country, in anticipation of countag events, render it necessary that a haw should be passed suspensing the collection of debts. The reasons urged in support of this measure are particularly referable to amounts due by our citizens to those of the free soil States, and is justified by its advocates with some plausibility as retaliatory for the wrongs done us by the Northern people in kiduspping and harbering our slave property.

Let our est utcheou be preserved in the future as it has been in the past; though they have despoiled us of thousands, let us pay them the last farthing. They have proved adopts in dishance; let us prove adherents to principle. Our people, as a community, are free from local or fereign debt, and are abundantly able and willing to meet their obligations and if they were not, postponement by slay laws would never pay them out; interests costs, and the consequent mercased embarrassment of the country, followed by an enormous depreciation of preperty, would leave them worse off when pay day care than they were at first.

Liventy years since a statute similar to the one now, opposed was enacted. It paralyzed the individual and aggregate energies of the people, and extended its baseful influence to every department and extended its baseful industrial that in case of the formation of a Southern confederacy, the "foreign element" will be placed beyond the reach of any intermedding in public affairs, hat journal remarks as follows:—It is a greatifying retection to know that the great majority of the Sout

MISSISSIPPI.

LOCAL ELECTION IN NATCHES.

At a recent election in Na ches, Miss., for delegates to he State Convention, the fellowing result was had:—
osiah Winchester.

Alexander K. Farrar.

G. M. Hackburn.

The only county precinct heard from adds seven to the majority expressed above. Messrs. Winchester and Farrar ran upon the issue of resistance within the Union, co-operation of the Southern States to demand redress of all grievances, and a united South to obtain our rights out of the Union, if those greivances were not redressed in it. Messrs Blackburn and Marshall were the candidates of those desiring immediate and separate State secession. That city has declared almost three to one in favor of the former policy.

DIMINUTION OF MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Bay State Mill, at Northampton, Mass., which manufactures negro hoce for the south, has commenced running on three-fourths time.

One of the cotton mills at Salisbury village has commenced to run three-fourths time.

In East Abington one of the largest boot and shoe manufacturing times dismissed two-thirds of their cuttors has tweek; also there has been a marked reduction in the number of workmen employed in Marblehead and other towns in that vicinity.

The Boy State (Lyman, Mass.,) says that the shoe business of that city has come almost to a dead stand still. There is scorrely anything doing; our manufactories are nearly deserted, most of the cutters being out of employment, and waiting on their cars for a rising breega. There are, probably, as many as seven or eight hundred workmen out of employment at this time, and it is difficult to determine when their services will be again needed. We understand, however, that Southern outcomers are paying up better than some of our manufacturers feared they would, and there seems to be little danger of losses by Southern repudiation. In the merceco trade there are more hands out of employment than have been at any one time for years past, and mest of the finishers who are at work have only sufficient to keep them employed about three days in a week."

THE NATIONAL FAST.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

A PROCLAMATION BY EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

His excellency James Bachanan, President of the United States, has designated and recommended Friday, the fourth day of January, 1861, as a day to be set apart for humilation, fasting and prayer throughout the Union, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country; and now, in compliance with said recommendation, and in obedience to the teachings of that faith which leads us in the hour of peril to lay our petitions for relief before the throne of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to implore the protection of his arm, and to seek His counsel in directing our footsteps in the day of our extremity, I recommend that on that day the people of this State do assemble at their usual places of worship for the purpose of its proper observance, and that they implore Him to dispet the cloud, pregnant with evil, which now casts its dark shadow over our land, said that He will preserve and strengthen those fraternal bonds, and that Union formed in the midst of revolution and cemented with the blood of the patriots of a struggle which gave us a name among the nations of the earth; and that He will renew and warm within us those gentiments of love and affection which have hitherto characterized us as a nation.

In witness whereof I have bereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albony, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year our lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By the Governor, Lockwood L. Dort, Private Secretary.

By the Governor, Lockwood L. Dott, Private Scoredary.

PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM SPRAGUE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF EHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In accordance with the proclamation of James Buchanan, President of the United States, which is herete annexed, I, William Sprague, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, do hereby recommend that Friday, the 4th day of Jamuary, 1861, be observed by my follow citizens as a day of public fasting and prayer, and that they assemble in their respective pieces of worship with offerings of supplication to Almighty God for the safe deliverance of our beloved country from her impending danger and corrupt rulers; that our laws may be faithfully and fearlessly executed, our constitution and Union may be preserved in their original strength and purity, and those who have charge of our rational affairs be imbued with sufficient patriotism and corruge to maintain the government inviolate and temploid the constitutional rights of the people in every

uphold the constitutional rights of the people in even section of the country.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at the city of Providence, the 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of Independence the eighty-fith. WM. SPRAGUE.

By his Excellency the Governor. John R. Bakmar, Secretary of State.

Then follows the President's proclamation, which we have already published.

Louis, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieutenant McCock, of the United States Army W. P. Grivot, of New Orleans, Mrs. Bancroft, of Best. D. D. Fignet, J. R. Maxwell and J. F. Maxwell, of Alabama, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Cuptain Howard and wife, of New York; W. H. Peet and Mrs. Peet, of New Orleans; F. A. Ncal and N. Hooper, of Boston, and W. C. Bester, of Washington, are stopping at the Breveert House,
Hou. G. W. Chase, of New York; Hen. A. B. Olin and wife, of Troy: Dr. W. E. Taylor, of the United States Navy; Hen. W. W. Weich, of Connecticut, John P. Brown, United States Dragoman, Turkey: M. G. Emery and family, of Washington; John J. Blair, of New Jersey; John W. Waddell, of Trenessee, and F. Clementson, of Augusta, are stopping at the Astor House.

Nelson Pee and G. W. Banker, of Boston: G. P. Smith, and R. M. N. Taylor and wife, of Geveland; J. C. Pynchen, of Springisid; G. H. Giddings, of Texas, A. W. Currier, of Worcester, Mass., and Charles H. Herbert and wife, of Saratoga Springs, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

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A SERIOUS APPRAY IN ONE OF THE BASTON HOTHELY YOUNG MEN BARTEN BY IRENEAN SERVANTS.—On Christian mas eve an extraordinary disturbance took place in the office of one of our first class hotels, located in ward ten. Four young men, the eldest aged eighteen and the youngest fifteen, were set upon by a drunken porter, as also a drunken freman, and brutally beaten with heavy billets of wood. One of the young men, named Freeman, from froy, N. Y., and the son of a westity merchant, drew a revolver, and, in order to protect his life, fired three times—none of the shots, happily, deing material injury. The young men were so seriously injured that they are now under medical attendance; and one or two of them are likely to be confined to their rooms for some days to come. Two of the injured parties are Harvard College students. A third is the son of one of our oldest and most wealthy merchants. The affair created a great deal of excilement and gossip at the hotel, and gave rise to many absurd rumors, in consequence of the floor of the hotel office being found almost literally covered with blood. The fireman and porter were discharged on Christmas morning. A third person, who took part in the disturbance on the agrressive side, has disappeared rather mystarjously. The matter will not be brought before the Police Court, in consideration of the respectability of the young men, whom it must be said, to judge from the circimstances of the case as we learned them, were brutally beaten without giving the least provocation to the effenders. One of these, the fireman and porter commenced their revels carly, and hence, when the young men came in, were ready for some one to "tread on the tails of thoir coals." — Bester Pod. Dec. 27.

Botton see "One fine Pastanon." — Quite a sensation was produced Saturbay afternoon by a procession of over two hundred negro

Ristros, Dec. 27, 1860.

At a meeting of leading citizens of all parties in this city, at the Revere House, Mayor Lancoin presiding, a committee of twenty-five was appointed to invite Governor Banks to a public dimer before his departure to the West, and a committee of twelve was appointed to procure a substantial testimental of the execute of the pilipans of the galacter.